

seems probable that the beneficial effects of protamine zinc insulin in the diabetic dwarf, on which all workers agree, may be ascribed to the growth-promoting and protein anabolic action of the slow-acting insulin. Presumably, this action of the slow-acting insulin is better than that of regular insulin merely because its effects are much more gradual and more prolonged.

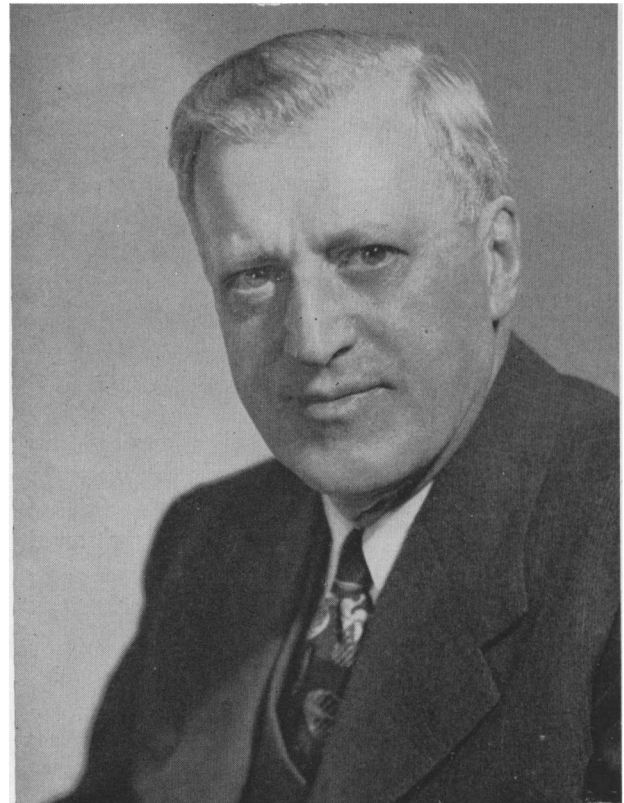
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RETIREMENT OF DOCTOR WILDER

On July 1, 1953, Dr. Russell M. Wilder retired as Director of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, a position which he had held since January 1951. He was the first Director of the Institute, which is the newest of seven National Institutes of Health, and he played a leading role in the development of its resources and activities in the fields of research, support of research and training of specialists in rheu-



Russell M. Wilder, M.D.

matology and metabolic diseases. Particularly, he was a leader in the formulation of the policies and program of the recently dedicated Clinical Center of the National Institutes at Bethesda, Md.

Prior to accepting the post of Director of the Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, Dr. Wilder had achieved a place of international distinction in the field of diabetes, metabolic diseases and nutrition. From 1915 to 1917, he participated with Dr. Rollin T. Woodyatt at the Presbyterian Hospital and Rush Medical College, Chicago, in important metabolic studies related to diabetes, particularly investigations of the rate of utilization of glucose and of ketone acids. He long will be remembered as one of the pioneers in the clinical use of insulin. He was the author of more than 200 scientific papers, many of them dealing with diabetes, co-author of several medical textbooks and author of two books about diabetes, *Clinical Diabetes Mellitus and Hyperinsulinism*; and *A Primer for Diabetic Patients*. In addition, he contributed much to the betterment of medical literature in the course of long service as Associate Editor of the *Archives of Internal Medicine*; he also was Associate Editor of the *American Journal of*

Medicine, the Journal of Nutrition and Public Health Reports as well as a member of the Editorial Board of DIABETES.

Dr. Wilder played an important part in the development of the activities of the American Diabetes Association. He was President of the Association in 1947. A considerable number of physicians today can trace their interest in diabetes to the inspiration of Dr. Wilder during his long period as head of the Department of Medicine and professor of medicine in the Mayo Foundation, University of Minnesota, and consulting physician on the staff of the Mayo Clinic, positions from which he retired in 1950.

Acquisition of knowledge of human nutrition has proceeded at a rapid rate in recent years, and Dr. Wilder has played a significant part in this field of scientific endeavor. For more than 20 years, he served on the Council on Foods of the American Medical Association. In 1940, he organized the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council. He served as its chairman in its formative years. In 1943, he was chief of the Civilian Food Requirements Branch of the War Food Administration. Among his many contributions to the field of nutrition he perhaps will be best remembered for a key role played in bringing about widespread acceptance and use of enriched white flour and bread in the United States.

DIABETES joins Dr. Wilder's many friends in wishing him well at the climax of his distinguished career, in expressing gratitude for his contributions to diabetes and related fields and in hoping that he will find en-

joyment and satisfaction in the years following his retirement.

ABSTRACTS OF MEDICAL LITERATURE

The extensive growth in the number of medical publications throughout the world has led to increasing interest in the abstracting service provided by certain medical journals. Periodicals devoted exclusively to the publication of abstracts and digests have also come to occupy an important place in medical literature. DIABETES ABSTRACTS, a forerunner of this Journal, was soon found to be invaluable by physicians interested in diabetes and related problems; the Abstracts Section of DIABETES has continued to meet the need in this field.

A new publication has now appeared to present abstracts on cancer. Issued monthly, as a section of *Excerpta Medica*, it contains abstracts in English from every available medical journal in the world. The first number in July 1953 contained 424 abstracts of papers dealing with both experimental and clinical aspects of malignancy.

Almost every phase of medical science is concerned with cancer. Medical contributions to new knowledge in regard to cancer problems are increasing rapidly. It is therefore important that those who seek to keep informed, both because of interest in research and in practice, have access to the contents of these numerous publications. This new abstract journal should, therefore, serve conveniently and effectively a large part of the medical profession.

BOOK REVIEWS

THE DIABETIC NEUROPATHIES. By Joseph I. Goodman, M.D., Senior Clinical Instructor of the Western Reserve University, Senior Visiting Physician and Physician in Charge of Diabetic Clinic, Mt. Sinai Hospital, Medical Director Cuyahoga County Nursing Home and Cleveland Chronic Hospital, Attending Physician at Crile (Veterans Administration) Hospital, Consultant, Montefiore Home for the Aged, Cleveland, Ohio; Siegfried Baumel, M.D., Consultant in Neurology, Mt. Sinai Hospital, Marine Hospital, Cuyahoga County Nursing Home, Polyclinic Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio; Leonard Frankel, M.D., Physician, Outpatient Department, Mt. Sinai Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio; Louis J. Marcus, M.D., Physician, Outpatient Medical Clinic, Physician assigned to Peripheral Clinic, Vascular Clinic, Mt. Sinai Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio; Sigmund Wasserman, M.D., Physician, Out-

patient Department, Mt. Sinai Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio. Cloth. \$4.75. Pp. III, illustrated. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill., June 1953.

This volume will, undoubtedly, find a place in the reference libraries. Two of the most important chapters are those devoted to symptomatology and clinical types. The authors handle these subjects in a classically didactic descriptive manner. The descriptions of the symptomatology are very complete. They include the sensory and motor disturbances, reflex changes, the lesions of the autonomic nervous system and the cranial nerves. The description of the neurogenic arthropathy is probably one of the highlights of the book. Every practitioner who has occasion to treat a large number of diabetic patients will encounter this syndrome and he would profit from this description. The pathology and the pathologic physiology